SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music Alds, 1P M. Corrert, 8 P. M. Bijon Opera Bosses Oppose and English 2 P. M. Casino The Berry Street. Land 8 P. M. Baly's Theater the sun Roys. 2 and 542 P. M. Globe Dimm Museum Th Bowers,
Girard Opera House Cook 2 and 2 P. M.
Haverjy v Non Francisco Minsteel Thentye, 2 and 3 B.
Haverjy v Non Francisco Minsteel Thentye, 2 and 3 B.
Heddann Ngun e Thentee The Hajob, 2 and 2 B P. M.
Reterpoliton Opera France Don Ghesann 2 P. M.
New York I benice the Mempheles, 2 and 2 P. M. Niblo's Guede - Excelsion, Land & P. M. Penple's Theatre San't of Posts, 2 and a P. M. Ainsdord I bent e- in the Rana, 2 and a P. M. htmr I bentre—The Resulting Gross, 2 and a P. M. Theatre Countique Cor sile's appraision. FP St. Thalia Theatre - the Hambed Cartin. 2 and FP. M. Tony Pastar's Theatre—Valley & F. H. Union Square I beat re-Storm Beston, 2 and 8 P. M. Watters at The Book of Rinn, 1 and 8 P. M. Bd Av. Theatre—The Book of Rinn, 1 And 8 P. M. Bd Av. Theatre—Privat and Fox. 2 and 8 P. M. 5th Av. Thentre - Minis Cristo 2 and & P. M. with St. Prentre Police 2 and SP. M. Bill St. 1 heatper the black Place 2 and SP. M.

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By Bret Harte-A New Christmas Story. We shall publish af Christmastide a new story from the pen of Mr Buow Haure.

Perhaps the most becoming productions of this bri liant and original writer have been his Christians stories The present one, as we are combled to assure our read ers, will not be unworthy of its predecessors.

It will be contained in a single edition of Tox Sex.

Let Us Have It Squarely Settled.

For more than fifty years there has been a continuous debate in this country between the advocates of protection to American industry and the advocates of free trade While the kind and degree of protection have been variable, the protective system has provalled with scarcely an interruption; and under it the country has grown prosperous, rich, and powerful. In saying this, we merely record the fact. Whether prosperity and power have been due to the protective system, or have arisen in spite of it, is still a question in dispute.

During this eventful half century, whether from the unwillingness of the people or the force of circumstances, the party of free trade has never got such control of the Government that it has been able to any prolonged and consistent its views in Federal application of legislation. The nearest approach to it was in the tariff of 1846, but, after all. that was substantially protective. Since that time, the necessities of the country, and especially the public debt created by the civil war, have rendered free trade impossible; and it is impossible still. But a system looking toward free trade, a tariff for revenue only, is perfectly possible.

There are in the country a large number of

educated, intelligent, and very active people who have given deep study to this subject, and who are convinced that the policy of protection is wrong and noxious and that free trade is the only worthy and fitting plan. Many of these persons are Republicans, but more of them, as it would seem, are Democrats. Finally, in the Democratic National Convention of 1880, these gentlemen inserted into the platform of the party a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only. If this means anything, it means a tariff levied exclusively with a view to raising revenue and without any protective feature whatever. Perhaps without a full sense of this meaning. the declaration was adopted by the Conven tion, and went forth as an element of the party's creed. But at that time, the attention of the people, and especially of the mass of Democrats, was much absorbed by other things. The great struggle for administrative reform and for the reëstablishment of Democratic principles in the Government, which had resulted in the election of Mr. TILDEN, was still so fresh and exciting that it gave tone and purpose to the canvass of 1890, and caused the declaration in favor of tariff for revenue only to pass at first comparatively unheeded. But in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana, the Republicans soon made a vigorous campaign against that proposition, and the effect of their attack was such that Gen. HANCOCK, the Democratic candidate for President, thought proper in a public letter to repudiate the proposition and to declare himself a frank protectionist.

Since that time, the Democratic State Conventions in various States, and notably in Ohio and Indiana, have followed the lead of Hancock, and have adopted protectionist platforms. The States of Kentucky and Iowa, however, form a conspicuous ex ception to this practice. In their last platform, the Kentucky Democrats reaffirmed, though in a guarded and veiled form, their adherence to the doctrine of a tariff for reve nue only, while the Iowa Democrats put it nore decidedly and unequivocally; and yet the great majority of the Democratic State Conventions have been protectionist.

But now, at last, in the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the advocates of free trade have got the upper hand. They have elected a Speaker holding to an extent not yet fully determined their own opinions; and they confidently proclaim that these opinions are hence forth to dictate the exclusive policy of the Democracy. "The issue for 1884." says the Concier-Journal, the leading organ of the free trade Democrats, "is a tariff for revenue only." That is to say, unless some juggle is put into the words, a tariff from which every shadow protection shall be excluded, a tariff framed simply and exclusively to raise the necessary amount of revenue, and without any protective feature, whether incidental or direct, in the interest of any kind of American industry. In other words, the contest on which the Democratic party is now to enter unless some decided protest shall come up from the masses, is for the establishment of free trade to the utmost extent that is possible In the present circumstances of the country. This is a most interesting and important contest, and we hope that on the part of the estimable gentlemen who lead this free trade movement, there will be throughout the same frankness, sincerity, and courage that they

have hitherto evinced. It is evident that some time or other the people of the United States must decide between protection and free trade, between a protective tariff and a tariff for fu-

Allemento State Commission Commission of the Com

enue only; and what time can be more opportune than the present for framing the issue and having it settled in National Conventions and at the polis? We notice, however, in many quarters a continued willingness to disguise and qualily this weighty question, or at least to postpope it. For instance, we read in the olumns of that long-established and justly influential Democratic journal, the Albany Argus, a quotation from an old speech of Mr. Carlishe's, in which he declares himself a beoretical free trader, and yet in favor of incidental protection; and hence the Argus contends that his election ought not to be interpreted as meaning that under his administration the issue is to be made for 1884 be tween a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only. It is true, we are also told by others of his friends, that in the House of Representatives, under his administration, the rates of duty are to be reduced on many articles, and the abuses of the present system are to be reformed; but that the system will remain substantially what it is now, a system of protection. Possibly Mr. Carlisle himself may cherish some notion of this sort; but it may well be doubted whether any protectionist leanings on the part of the new Speaker ought to avail to arrest or deflect the development of this decisive controversy which the present Democratic leaders of the House have determined to bring up. We say with them: Let the question be taken up carnestly, and let it be thoroughly settled

we have a tariff for revenue only? In other words, shall uncompromising free traders like HENRY WATTERSON and WILLIAM R. MORRISON rule the Democracy, or shall it be governed as of old, by protectionists like SAMUEL J. RANDALL, and as some of his friends now assure us John G. Carlista;? Attempts to postpone the decision for reasons of party advantage, now come too late. Let the question of a tariff strictly and exclusively for revenue, or a tariff with incidental protection, be fully debated before the country and let us have a vote. Let us have a vote first in Congress, and then a vote in the Democratic party in the choice of delegates to the National Convention. And then, if the policy of tariff for revenue only prevails in the House of Representatives, and if it next prevails in the election of delegates to the National Convention, let us have a final vote at the Presidential election.

Shall there be any kind of protection or shall

Till the subject is thus disposed of there is little hope of again reasserting the vital principles of Democracy or of restoring the government of the country to their guidance.

British Radicals in the Ascendant.

The interesting announcement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his speech the other day at Wolverhampton seems to indicate that the differences of opinion within the ILADSTONE Cabinet regarding the scope of the impending electoral reform have been settled by the triumph of Radical ideas. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gave his hearers to understand that the bill extending the Parliamentary franchise would be applicable to Ireland as well as to Great Britain, Inasmuch as he prefaced this intimation with the assurance that the members of the Government are united, we infer that his Whig colleagues have given up the thought of seceding from the GLADSTONE party at this juneture, and that during one more parliamentary fight, at all events, nearly all men professing Liberal opinions will be arrayed on one side, and only the regular Conservatives upon the other. This state of things makes it relatively easy to forecast the fate of the new Reform bill in Parliament and the effect of its partial rejection by the upper House on the fortunes of the present

Ministry. Those friends of Ireland who have shown signs of uneasiness at the recent reticence of Mr. PARNELL will now see why their leader deemed it necessary to maintain an attitude of extreme reserve pending the warm dispute touching the expediency of including Ireland in the Government Reform bill, Whig and the Radical members of the Cabinet, So long as it remained uncertain with which faction the Premier would side, it was impracticable for the chief of the Home Rulers to determine the course which it would be for the interest of Irish patriots to pursue at the coming session of Parliament. Had such men as Lord Harrington, who, although his language is temperate, avows a doubt of the wisdom of adding at this time to the political power of Irish Nationalists, and Sir WIL-LIAM HARCOURT, who misses no opportunity of proclaiming his distrust and dislike of Ireland, been allowed to shape the electoral project of the Government and unfairly discriminate against a part of the United Kingdom, it have been the duty of the Parnellite group to combine with the Conservatives in a desperate effort to overthrow the Ministry. Not that Irishmen have more to hope for from Lord Salisbury and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE than from Mr. GLADSTONE-they know that they have even less but that the new general election, which would almost certainly follow a rejection of the Government Reform bill, would probably double the parliamentary strength of the Irish party and thus enable it to hold, what it never has possessed in the present House of Commons, the balance of power. If, however, as now seems certain, the

scheme of electoral reform is to be made applicable to the whole United Kingdom, Mr. PARNELL's friends may be expected to do their best to strengthen the hands of the Government. Nor, provided there are no resignations of Whig Ministers and a defection of this sort is improbable in view of Mr CHAMBERLAIN'S declarations is it likely that any considerable number of reputed Liberals will vote against the bill. We may take it for granted, therefore, that the measure will be earried through the House of Commons. But what will the Lords do with it? It cannot for a moment be supposed that Lord Salisbury will advise the Conservative majority in the upper House to reject the bill as a whole, for he could not venture to go before the electors of Great Britain as an uncompromising opponent of all electoral reform. We may be sure that he will follow the adroit course pursued by Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI in 1867, and assure the people of England, Waies, and Scotland that, so far as they are concerned, the franchise ought undoubtedly to be extended. But he may also tell them that the aims of the Home Rule party are irreconcilable with the present year. the integrity and welfare of the Brilish empire, and that British patriots should deem it a political crime to give to Irish disunionists a new and formidable weapon. In pursuance of this programme he will call upon the Peers not to throw out the new Reform bill, but to send it back to the lower House with an amendment excluding Ireland from the operation of the act. Then,

if Mr. GLADSTONE abides by his resolve that

ireland shall have all privileges enjoyed by

the sister kingdoms, and if the Lords athere

to their amendment on a second presentation

of the original bill, the Ministry will have to

choose between resignation and a dissolution of Parliament.

Undoubtedly they will prefer to appeal to the country, and the resultant contest will be marked by a bitterness unexampled in recent times. For the voters of Great Britain will have to face the naked issue, whether their Irish fellow subjects are to continue to be treated as a race of political Helots, or BUTLER'S vote this year exceeds HANCOCK'S whether the hour has come when a British Paritament can be wise enough and brave enough to do them justice.

Civil Government for Alaska.

In his message the President has called at ention to the long-continued omission of congress to provide any adequate civil government for the Territory of Alaska. He points out the fact, which we believe has not heretofore been publicly noticed, that this omission involves a neglect of the treaty obligations of the United States. By the con vention of March 30, 1867, for the cession to this country of the Russian possessions in America, it was expressly provided that the inhabitants of the coded territory, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, should be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Notwithstanding this treaty stipulation, the President tells us that the inhabitants of Alaska have "no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates, or the enforcement of contracts; none, indeed, for the punishment of criminals, except such as offend against certain customs commerce, and navigation acts."

In order to perform our agreement and deal justly with the people of this sparsely inhabited but important region, it necessary to organize an expensive scheme of government. It should be simple, economical, and efficient. A Governor, a Judge, and a Marshal ought to suffice for the principal offices. The President might be authorized to appoint a Governor from among the retired officers of the army or navy There probably would not be much competition for the place, as few persons are auxious to live in a climate where it rains more than half the time.

Some suitable system of civil government should be provided without delay.

The new District Attorney of this county. according to a report printed yesterday by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, has asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate \$20,009 for the pay of accountants to be employed by the Grand Jury which is now investigating the city Government. The Mayor expressed the opinion that the work in ques tion ought to be done by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Mayor is clearly right. No extra expenditure should be tolerated unless it is ab solutely necessary. We have seen no evidence or indication that any such extensive frauds have been perpetrated or are now practised in any department of the city Government as to call for or justify so costly an investigation as seems to be contemplated by this request for an appropriation of \$20,000. The sum is sufficient to pay the salary of a Commissioner of Accounts for ten years, and is \$7,000 in excess of the entire amount which the District Attorney will receive for salary during his present term of office.

Mr. Epson ought to enforce his opinion by nsisting that the Commissioners of Account shall perform the duties to pay for which this appropriation of \$20,000 is demanded He can appoint and remove those officers at pleasure, and if the present incumbents deem the proposed task too onerous, he can easily find plenty of others who will gladly under-

The Three Tidal Wave Governors.

We beg leave to submit some facts of uncommon interest, not only to people in Massachusetts, but also to all the Democrats of New York and of Pennsylvania.

GROVER CLEVELAND, ROBERT E. PATTISON, and Benjamin F. Butler, all Governors of States, went into office together on the crest of the great tidal wave of 1882-an uprising of the voters all over the land against the corrupt Republican party. After such a movement in polities, a reaction is to be expected; experience shows that it almost invariably occurs. Let us see how far the Democratic vote in the three States held its own after a year's administration by the three Democratic Governors:

Partison 350,701 362,681 53,760 Lone 133,948 150,228 10,282 Gain Berten The figures given for 1882 are those of the vote for the Governors themselves. The figures for 1883 opposite to the names of CLEVELAND and PATTISON are those of the Democratic candidates on the State tickets in New York and Pennsylvania who received the highest vote. The figures for 1883 oppo-

LER'S OWN Vote. Here, then, is interesting fact number one After a year's administration by the three tidal wave Governors, the Democratic vote, as measured by the most successful candidate of the party, fell off eighty-cight thou sand in New York, fifty-three thousand in Pennsylvania, while it gained sixteen thou-

site to BUTLER's name represent Gen. Bur-

sand in Massachusetts. But Gen. Butler was himself a candidate for reëlection in Massachusetts last month; perhaps that is why the Massachusetts Demcerats not only held but increased their vote. while the party in New York and Pennsylvania lost heavily. Well, if that is the case, the fact is no less interesting. It leads us to examine the Democratic vote in Massachusetts for several years past, in order to ascertain how the party's fortunes have been affected by the candidacy of Gen. BUTLER:

| Fore | Democratic Republican Total
 1881. Thourson candidate
 54.584
 98.989
 157.882

 Post, Format the candidate
 138.986
 120.087
 207.278

 1883. Bettee the candidate
 150.228
 160.032
 312.357
 If we take the vote for the Democratic candidate for President as the measure of the normal strength of the Democracy in Massachusetts in 1889 and Hancock's vote was the highest ever polled by that party up to that time we find BUTLER increasing that vote by 21,986 in 1882, and by 38,818 in

This is rather remarkable. If we take the vote for Thompson for Governor in 1881 as the measure of the Democracy's strength in Massachusstts in a non-Presidential year and with an ordinary candidate, we find BUTLER increasing the Democratic vote by not less than 79,360 last year and 95,642 this year.

That is still more remarkable. There is one other way of looking at the matter. Where did the 169,092 Republican votes which beat Gen. BUTLER at the recent

party which gave GARFIELD 165,205 votes in ROBINSON'S vote falls short of GAR-FIELD's by more than 5,000. On the other hand, where did the new Democratic votes brought out by Gen. BUTLER in 1882 and 18-3 come from? They did not come out of the regular Presidential strength of the Democracy, for HANCOCK did not have them.

in 1880 by nearly 40,000. The question is not difficult to answer The constantly increasing vote of the De mocracy in Massachusetts, with BUTLER as its candidate, is due to the new voters, citizens just of age, citizens just naturalized. The coming generation in Massachusetts is not Republican, and Gen. BUTLER, notwithstanding his recent defeat, has an extraordinarily

strong hold upon it. From all of the foregoing considerations we conclude that we shall hear again from BES BUTLER in Massachusetts politics.

Mr. CHANDLER's annual report on the con dition of our so-called navy has at least the merit of being frank in spots. He calls the cruisers "our present decaying fleet," a term that exactly befits them, but which he would probably resent if used by anybody else. He boldly advocates the building of seven new steel cruisers each year, and the expenditure of four millions a year in this work. He would have "an annual outlay extending over a considerable period."

Two passages in the report show that besides having a redundancy of business instinct, Changler possesses a fine sense of humor, What could be more delicious than the depre catory way in which he says, "We should cherish no ambition to take the lead among the naval nowers of the world:" or his concluding observation that "the pavy yards should b organized so as to exclude all political considerations from their management"? Oh, rare BILL CHANDLER!

Dr. George Beautiful Loring has found riends. A "Farmer Congress," which met at Louisville the other day, was in favor of making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer. Louise has been pining for a place in the Cabinet for some time. He is massive, ornate, and rotund enough to look distinguished in a Cabinet meeting, but why should he be Secretary of Agriculture? The Department of State is the place for him. His appearance is imposing, he likes a good dinner, and he would be more at home among despatches and protocols than be is among hops and mangel wurtzels. Besides, his persistent opposition to the sorghum industry ought to make a Farmer Congress careful about recommending him What will Chemist PETER COLLIER say when he hears of the rash recommendation made at

The whole number of Democrats in the House of Representatives is 192. The Northern States elected 96 of them, being just onehalf. The following States send 56 of the 96: Ohio, 13; Pennsylvania, 13; New Jersey, 3; New York, 21: Connecticut, 3: Massachusetts. It will be remembered that they were chosen in the tidal wave year, when so many Garrier, depublicans and Half Breeds refused to go to

the ballot boxes.

Let us suppose that the election had occurred at a time when the Republicans came out in full force, and that each of these fifty-six Deco crats had declared in favor of a tariff for rev nue only, and had fought the battle on that ground, how many of them would have been successful? Would more than about half of the fifty-six have pulled through? Do not the elections in New York this fall show that the Democrats on such an issue would have lost ten of the twenty-one members chosen in 1882. when Cleveland got a majority of 193,000?

The Pennsylvania Legislature has distin guished itself by doing about the only sensible thing it has done during its long and lamenta-It has adjourned. It is unfortunate that it ever met.

The Sun accepts tariff reduction as "the issue on which the election of 1894 is now to be fought out," and it takes the ingulations view for its party that Kentucky and south Carolina are "the only States that can be relied on to give a bemoeratic unjurity under such circumstances," "Joseph Herald.

The Herald is mistaken. The mistake leads it to say what is not so.

BEN BUTLER will not down. It is impos sible to crush him. Here he is, perfectly fresh and smiling after his defeat by Mr Ronryson, speaking hopeful words that send a ald chill down the back of every Republican in Massachusetts. His enemies are trying to take comfort from the chance that he may run for President in some unexplained way and by some strong combination such as he is fond of. But he means to succeed Mr. ROHNSON,

Considering the amount of trouble he cause: to the beautiful and good people of Massachusetts, we should think the best thing they can do is to make no opposition to him next fall. Life is too short to fight a man who always comes to his corner with a grin. Let the Old Man disport himself as he will. He is like a good drama, and will hold the interest of he spectators to the end.

A jury in Jefferson City the other day had singular question presented to it for decision. A tornado had destroyed the house of Mr. Jo-SEPH BAKER in Missouri, and he, averring that tornadoes are electric storms, demanded that the company which had insured his house against lightning should pay the loss. Experts were heard on the question whether tornadoes are electric storms or not, and the Judge harged the jurors that if they found electricity to be the predominant and controlling force in a tornado, they should give a verdiet for the plaintiff. The jury concluded that tornadoos are not electric storms, and accordingly returned a verdict for the defendant. Now there there is a chance for somebody to start a tornado insurance company.

We do not know that the proposal to change the name of Utah to that of Altamont, which forms a part of Mr. LAPHAM's bill for amending the Government of the region now chiefly occupied by Mormons, is of special promise just now. When polygamy shall have been really circumscribed and doomed, this proposal to change the name with which it is associated may come with better grace. Utab after all, is the official name of the derived from the Utes, its original inhabitants whereas the one which the Mormons invented and which they desire to give to the future State of the Union, is Deseret. If the word Utah has too many unpleasant associations for Gentile residents, is Altamont the best that can be had as a substitute?

The Congress of Farmers which has just been in session at Louisville has indicated a desire that the Commissioner of Agriculture should have a seat in the Cabinet. Last year when the House passed a bill making this change, Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, objected to it on these grounds First, that it would create an executive department, with no executive functions, and having the simple bureau occupation of furnishing in formation; secondly, that no additional in formation would be gained by making the Commissioner a Cabinet officer; thirdly, that the Geological Survey and Bureau of Education already do a portion of the work proposed for the new Cabinet officer: finally, that the present bureau's specialists in agriculture would have to turn their attention to subject not connected with agriculture. The Senate did not pass the House bill, and these and other objections should be answered before the proposed change is attempted.

We have received from Citizen George Francis Train a complaint that The Sus has at some time don him some injustice in regard to the Credit Mobilier bas We think his complaint is mistaken, but i the fact be as he supposes, we wish now emphatically to applicate therefor. It ". Train who originated the Credit Mobilier, bug, wish outling to do with the fraud regular, Presidential-year strength of the which came after eme the record is that of an honest

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON. Scenes at the Opening of Congress-The

House the Pavorite with Visitors.

'clock on Monday the flags were run up over he worth and south wings of the Capitol; the House and Senate had assembled. The day was cold and beautifully clear. The Capitol pover looked more beautiful. Inside everything was freshened up, and the presence of a crowd of not less than 3,000 persons gave liveliness to the scene. By 9 o'clock the galleries began to fill, and by 10 they had overflowed into the corridors. The private galleries were crowded, even the softly-carpeted steps being filled with well-dressed women. The diplomatic gallery was thrown open, and only the press and Executive galleries were reserved from the tide of human beings that surged through the corridors. The Senate and House chambers both looked resplendent with new carpets, new varnish, polished chandeliers, freshened walls and cornices. When the bouquets, and ships, and anchors, and gavels, and chairs, and horseshoes of flowers began to pour in the effect was charming. Nearly every other desk was lecorated with gigantic bouquets, and it was thought that Speaker Carlisle would have to ask his friends to send no more flowers. The chief interest of the multitude centred in the House. It is strange how the public realizes what custom and etiquette have somewhat obscured that the House of Representatives is

what custom and etiquette have somewhat observed, that the House of Representatives is the ranking body in Congress. The monopoly of originating money bills fixes it, and it is only necessary to compare the relative positions of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to know which is the real Big Injun. Consequently only those drifted over to the Senate wing who stood no chance of hearing or seeing anything going on in the House, excepting of course, the Senators families. But those who went were enough to lill the Senate wing too.

Mr. Randall was the coolest and most composed man in the House, and Mr. Cox the most good natured. Mr. Cox seemed to cipy the freedom from the wear and tear of the last two weeks. When Mr. Randall's vote was reached or Speaker ho answered, in a bout clear voice, "John G. Carliste," instead of simply "Carlisle, as the other members had done. Then Mr. Randall and Mr. Keifer men in the man aisle, having been accounted to fetch Mr. Carliste, Keifer seemed surprised at Roding himself in such good company, and east a uritice look at the press gallery. In a few minutes an expectant hus a succeeded the buze of conversation, and Mr. Carliste, as white as a sheet, and looking like a prisoner between two constables, appeared. He glanced upon entering the chamber and caught the eye of Tiger Tom, the Texas Terror, garring upon him. That finished it; he clung to Mr. Randall and the ancient Keifer desperately, and got out of Tiger Tom is neighborhood as fast as he could. It seems that Tiger Tom dad with a large Texas second voted for his choice.

The new member was present, appended by his battenhole to a large nosegar. When Messrs, Randall and Keiler were appointed to escort Mr. Carliste to the Chair, the new member grouned.

Now, I call that rough on rats, "the said." Aint that readon it in though?"

w. I call that rough on rats," the said.

SHUT OUT THE LORRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The abuses of the lobby call for reform. Under the rules of privilege ex-members ex-officials of a certain grade, and persons specially designated are permitted to go upon the floor of the House at will. There are in Washington from fifty to seventy-five ex-members and Senator who advertise themselves as possessing this privilege and as ready to use it for the benefit of those desiring legislation. This number is increased by others who, without openly set ting themselves up are in the business. They are all lobbymen, forming a platoon of the grand army who every session invests Congress

The right to go upon the floor at will is of special importance. It confers on its posses sors many advantages. Persons having it are in request. A round sum has been known to be paid to one having it for an hour's service. his employment being fetching and carrying between interested persons outside and members relied on to put things through inside

The privilege was conferred originally as a recognition of the honor of having been a mem ber or Senator, the presumption being that the recipients would be honorable men. But nov the crivilege is similar to a membership of the Stock Exchange. An ex-member now ply-ing his vocation in the lobby unbinshingly avers that his principal object in seeking an election to Congress was to possess himself of the privilege of the floor as a lobby ist after his term expired.

the privilege of the floor as a lobby ist after his term expired.

No one who has witnessed the rush of these privileged persons, will be in doubt for a single instant how strictly right it would be independent of the stock-in-trade use of it, to take away the privilege. In view of the cloak it serves to a promiscuous crowd, especially on private bill day, there is no defending the longer continuance of a rule which amounts to little else than a great convenience to the lobby. It has long ceased to be the compliment it was originally intended for. The House owes it to itself to crush the evil. If it wishes a way left open to extend the courtesy of admission to the floor to such as desire and will not abuse it, the matter can be left to the Speaker or the Committee on Rules, who can do whatever is requisite. The herd kept out, there may be honor in being admitted.

Light Wanted in Dark Places. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nowhere in

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Nowhere in this city, except where there are as yet no houses, is there a more lonely spot at night than that at which the Rev. Mr. Bache was robbed. The four corners of Fifty first street and Fourth avenue, and those of Fifty-th street and that avenue, are dark and lifeless at night. Vacant lots, a college, hospital grounds, and the dead wails of a brewery occupy those points. For years the bridges there and all the way down to the Grand Central Denot have been the resurt of lonfers both by day and Depot have been the resort of loafers both by day an Depot have been the resort of loafers both by day and by night. Insulting women has been their only visible occupation, and so motorious is this fact that women having in that neighborhood, when it is necessary to cross Februih avenue, we as far down as Febris second street or up to Fifty seventh street in order to accomplish the journey in safety.

Fourth avenue, where its pieces by the steam railroads, is lighted precisely as all other streets and avenues are; but our floroughtares get whatever cheerful ness they possess at night from the additional lights in the houses and stores, and from the presence of pedestrants. All this that part of Fourth avenue hears. It is dark and teserted. It should be patrolled by policemon laving straight posts up and down that thoroughtare. And first and forement the loafers should be driven away persistently until they find it importation to longe on or around those bridges.

There are other places in this city in which neither may not avoid an easile after dark. Such is the case when the area of the places in this city in which neither may not avoid an easile after dark. Such is the case in the such as a factor of the area of the first light of the such as the such as the case of the ca by night. Insulting women has been their only visible

Nebady's Husiness but His Own. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is Senator Ingalis, who is about to be made President of the Senate

an made:

If so, it ought to be known; and, if not so, it should be made public size. People think he is an infidel. Let u know the truth about the matter.

Is a size in a continue to the matter. Asthena or difficulty of breathing, is promptly reTOYS FOR THE WORLD.

Some of the Mechanical Arrangements for

A rotund, gray-haired man, in a Third av WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. Promptly at 12 enue elevated train, was causing a toy monkey to climb a string stretched perpendicularly between his hands and talking to a neighbor at the same time. "When I was a boy" (hitch), he said, "I got most of my (hitch) amusement out of (hitch) fairy tales. The (hitch) deeds of knights and ladies under the (hitch) mysterious influence of the (hitch) gnomes and fairies were (bitch) constant sources of (bitch, bitch, bitch, hitch, hitch) delight." The monkey at the thirteenth hitch reached the top of the string, lost his grip, and slid back to the lower end. As it was again started up the string the gentleman continued: "But in these days thitch, hitch) the wonderful ingenuity (hitch) of the American inventor has (hitch, hitch) made more amazing combinations (hitch) than ever the fancy (hitch) of any story writer was able to imagine. Look at this (hitch) monkey. Perfectly simple (hitch). It is a (hitch) mu seum, a (hitch) menagerie, and a (hitch) lesson in me-(hitch)-chanics combined, all for (hitch ten cents." Thirteen hitches had brought the monkey to the top of the string, and loosening the cord the man allowed the monkey to slide down again. The spectators laughed, So did a Broadway manufacturer of mechanical toys when told about it.

"It is a cheerful toy and very simple," he

tis a cheerful toy and very simple. he said, "The old gentleman was about right in what he said about toys. We make toys that excite almost as much wonder in a child as a fairy story. For instance." He picked up a a red boat with a flaure of a man dressed like a saifor seated on a thwart analdships. Oars were in the hands of the flaure, and when it was wound up and the beat was placed in a tub of water it beat to its work, the oars dipping in the water, and the beat shooting ahead.

"The first hands in the transmitted of the control of the town of the control of the town in the control of the control of the beat rows around with the sun. I can run the other rows around with the sun. I can run the other rows around with the sun. I can run the other rows around with the sun. I can run the other rows around with the sun. I can run the other rows, too. The motive nower is closeke rk. A coiled spring revolves a cogwheel which in turn causes others to revolve cranks, and eecentries, and thus move the arms and the body exactly as a human body moves when rowing." What does it toot?

"The youthful purchaser gets it for \$3 or \$3,00 according to the place in which he buys it. It will bring as much as \$4 in the West." A large round table with green baize too stoed in the middle of the rosem. A four-iner barrel stoed in the middle of the green. A four-iner barrel stoed in the middle of the green that a feature is breath as a small beer glass. In the other a pine, the bowled of which was arranged to head the end of a cigarette, The delier inserted a key at the bunghole of the barrel active and put it in the pine. With lighted a cigarete and put it in the pine. With lighted a cigarete and put it in the pine. With the pine to its lips, drewa long whill, removed the pine and he was fragrant cloud of smoke into the air and nodded again with increased on a stand by the table. On the stool sait sail, stolelike female and the sail should be another to prepare the pine of the pine. The main was a faile with the pine of the pine of t

A Decision in the Dinamore Suit.

TRENTON, Dec. 7.-Judge Nixon in the United while to set askle the lease of the motion in the road of New Jersey to the Reading Railroad Company. In regard to the allogations of Franklin B. Gowen that the sail was brought awa stock jobbing scheme in col-lusion with the Permsylvania Railroad Company, the sion with the Permey runns Kallrand Cempony, the obtain any. I fin of the opinion that the defendant as not sustained these charges. The most fundamentation does not sustained these charges. The most fundamental and the sum of the official continuous with which the convolutionant his close one in a distinct have been frontly and rive in giving him did in the preparation of his case. I have never undersoon that have not not such as exclusive or second insister that parties may not have the sympathies of accept the nil of avenities and friends in carrying on without subjecting themselves to the charge of diffusion. n refusing the motion for a preliminary injunction and the lease pending heal hearing upon the merits,

the decision says.

I find no circumstances existing and no facts de-veloped, which in any judgment authorizes me to inter-fere at this stage of the proceedings by ordering such an The final hearing is set down for Jan. 7.

Searlet Fever in Canada

PETERSHORD, Ont., Dec. 7.—A virulent type of carlet fever has been raying in Petershord and vicinity or some time, and many children have shed. Joseph for lor of Ottombre lost have shedren, two of a ham were

Is Alcohol Good for Smekers! Private Lordon Times

The German savant, Dr. Kissling, has re-The Gorman savant. Dr. Kissling, has recently made some interesting experiments on this satisfies the latest the matter of the satisfies of the save of the satisfies of the save of the satisfies and the save of the latest the first with classic soils.

The general results of these researches by the German savant are of interest to all eight saviders. He found that the active poissonic constitution for followers same are carbanic axide salphydric and present in the active poissonic constitutions of tobacco sames are carbanic axide, salphydric and present in the sense such a partition of the savidate to deserve any constitution in pulging of the effect of using to bacco an the expension. The province bacca are present in the smooth in the savidation of the savidate and the province bacca are present in the smooth in the savidation of a sixth province bacca are present in the smooth in the savidation of a capture in the continuous definition of a capture and the quantities of income in the behavior of a capture the continuous of a capture to the interesting result of the experiments are the relatively and the providing the account of the capture of a capture to the interesting result of the experiments are the they show that as montain in solution to account in the province of the particle of the capture of the province of the province and harries its removal from the body. In other words, a glass of there are wise is the proper concentiant to the pipe or cigar.

It Still Lives.

There is a party that has been For more than twenty dolefully care, While travelling through this vale of son, Condemned to dire distress and tears. Physicians gave it no for dead :

But though at times severely sick. The life that it inherited Compelled it still to gasp and kick. The life of clear and honest thought Still coursed within its shrunken veins Until the tonic Tilden brought

Strangthened its body and its trains Buch tough vitality it had. And grew to be so big and stout, That it could even stand the had

Throat cutting of a counting out. Adversity it could endure. And all disasters made it grow

Prosperity alone was sure To cut it down and tay it low. Inflated then, puffed up with pride.

Twould bravely charge with wnated force Upon the windonlis that defied Its prowess and opposed its course. And if, perchance, its foes had fied, Twould not pursue the east of hards. But, by a warlike arder led,

Would throw itself upon its sword Its wondrous valor still survives. Though still untempered by discretion, and still this noble party lives, and still remains "the opposition."

SUNBEAMS.

-The Boston and Albany Railroad Comany uses five tons of passengers' tickets annually -The mail from San Francisco for Aus-

Iralia last week filled about PN sacks. The most of was from Europe.

—It is alleged that, although the Vatican archives are now open to heretics, everything which it is not expedient that they shall see has been put aside.

-Killing alligators for their skins and eth employs a large force of men in Florida, who have engaged to furnish 500,000 skins to a French tannery is - Miss E. A. Ormerod, the consulting en-

omologist of the Reyal Agricultural Society is the restlest authority in England on insects that are inurious to the erops.

-The Chaplain of the Chapelle Explatoire. Paris, erected in memory of Louis XVI., has lately ed, and the Government will allow no more serv -Mrs. Laura Ormeston of Morristown,

Ind., having declined to make a public profession of penitence for horsewhipping Elbert Tyner in a street in hat village, has been expelled from church -Frederick Billings, the Watchman of ontpoller, Vt., says, bought for the University of Ver-ont the library of the Hen. George P. Marsh, and sup-emented this gift with \$75,000 for a library building.

-A department for women has been open at Owens College, Manchester, England, which counts ighty students, two or three of whom are reading for ces, and are allowed to attend the senior graduating usses of the college.

—The Revue Nationale will soon appear bi-

enthiy at Florence, edited by Angelo de Gubernetta, reinicent man of letters. It will oppose anarchists of despotiums. Mesers Max Mutter, Laveleye, and ... The Journal de Rome says that the Govument, to avoid a conflict with the Church, has dedet to place the monument to Victor Emmanuel in one the lateral chapels of the Pautheon. The erection o monument in the middle of a church is, it appears,

ontrary to canon law--A Californian who has returned from Walla Walla county W. T. says that is five months he had only about ten days of sonshine. In the summer the smoke from the unnumbered forest fires obscured the sun, and the winter rains, which quenched the

-A wealthy young man of Natick, Mass. while much the worse for strink, hired a horse. He fell asseep in the velocie while the stateers were harnessing the horse, and they let him steep in the stable. When he awoke he said he had used the quadruped well, and fed him at Newton Lower Palis. He paid \$3 for his drive -The Democrat of Fort Worth, Texas,

prints the following as welcain truth: "The most remarkable women of the age live in Stephensville. A mute quilting was one of the marvellous events of that place ecently at which a quilt was pieced and quilted with-out a word spoken. This sacrifice of their free speech was made for a reward of \$10.

-A. M. Borniche, who, having amassed a arge forthic, which his devoted to the purchase of verks of net raised an immense building near the auddenly before he had legally carried out his intentions, his daughter offers the collection for sale. The sale, which will begin at the close of this month, will offer rare opportunities,

-- Twenty-five newspapers were started in Dakota during last october. The reason for this extra-ordinary outburst of journalistic enterprise was an act of Courses which requires settlers precimpting Government land to publish the declaration of their intentions in order to acquire a title from the Government, for a iation. This extensive advertising is sufficient to furnish sustenation to a much larger number of journals than existed formerly, but it is rather costly to the settlers.

-Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., otherwise ex-First Lord of the Admiratty W. H. Smith, has been stay-ing in Ireland, and says. "Emigration to my mind is the only remedy. The population is not, I believe, on the whole, too large for the land of Ireland, and the in-dustries of Ireland, if properly carried on would sup-pert them in prospertly and happiness. But in the present state of things, I believe emigration is the only remedy. Where is the evil in emigration? There is not s gentleman who has a large family that does not feel it for their benefit that some of its members should emi-grate and live in Canada, the United States, or Australia."

-The Rast Goftar, a native paper published in Bombay, pretends to have made the discovery that the present dress of an Englishman is nothin whether the modern " chimney pot" hat or the swallowtailed coat of evening dress is included in the discovery; but it is affirmed that engravings on the ancient rocks of Persepolis and the comparatively later monuments on the Take Bustan show that Persians of antient three wore the Englishman's "short tunics, pantaloons, and hous." It is added that several ancient flyures of Zoroaster are chall in costumes which closely resemble modern European fashions.

-A man who was once known as Prince barles Edmond de Bourbon has died in Breda, Hothand, in such poverty that he was buried at the public expense in the passers cometery. His father was a German watchmaker of Jewish descent named Namedorf. Fifty years ago this man gave himself out to be a sailles on the 27th of March, 1785, and catled himself Charles Louis Duke of Normandy. Many persons were nduced to believe in the truth of his pretenences. He died in 184 at Delft, Holland, and his claims were taken

up by the son, who has just diet at Brids. For a time the latter instanted and and support, but in the end these fed off, and be died in abject misery. -A saloon keeper in Miamisburg, Ohio, is culating his business eard, with the following on its back "To all whom it may concern-Know ye that, by the payment of \$225. I am permitted to retail infort-cating inquors at my saloon in this city. To the wife who has a drankard for a bashand, or a friend who is unfortunately dissipated, I say emphatically, give me notive in person of such case or cases in which you are interested, and all such shall be excluded from my place. mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers to haswise. and their requests will be kindly regarded. I pay a beavy tax for the privilege of self-tiz liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to self to drankards or minors, or to the poor or destrute."

-The common belief that population in the West India Islands is stationary or decilining is so far from being accurate that, as Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Januaries, resints out in his recent report, it is increasing at a very much more rapid rate than the population of the United Englein. The statistics of population in the islands stow an increase of it per cent. on the last decembal period, while the increase in the United Kingdom in the ten years preceding the last den-sure was sinker 11 per cent. This large increase oppears to be general throughout the islands, and is only very slightly inducated by coolie immigration. "The population of the West Ludies, adds Sir A. Musgrave," now greater than that of any of the larger Australian colonies, and three times that of New Zealand."

-The Tories in England are jubilant over the return of Sir Frederick Milner for York. The Sotiet-ions Jeannal mays. The York election is noteworthy as being the first since the Corrupt Practices act of last susson came into operation. The constituency numbers 11,108, and the maximum sum slowed under the set to be expended by a single candidate is \$3,250. This is, however, exclusive of the returning officer's charges, and the personal expenses of the candidate, not exceeding \$500. The candidate is now relieved from all costs of conveyance of voters to the poli, the payment of which is an illegal practice, but out of the \$3,250 every which is an illegal practice, but out of the \$5,250 every expense connected with public meetings, printing, advertising, hire of committee rooms, the election agent's for, and the salaries of poiling agents, clerks, and measuragers will have to be paid. It will be interesting to learn whether this sum has been found adequate."

—Notwithstanding the numerous crimes

that have been committed in the compartment rallway cars of Europe, this system of travelling is still make-tained, as though for the special benefit of thiever and garroters, and instances of theft and violence continue to be of frequent occurrence. Signora Falconi, an Italian prima donna, is the victim of the intest of these offences. While travelling from Madrid to Malaga, at the station of Alexara handsomely dressed young man entered her compariment and by degrees dropped into conversation with her. He finally made himself so agreeable that when sit a station further on he left the Carriage and returned with a lemanate for the lady sho was easily personded to accept it. The drink was frugged, and when Muc. Falconi cause at Cordova she found that her pleasant travelling companion had discovered and disappeared and with him the best part of her beggage, including all her jewelry, a fan set with diamonds, a costly cashmere shawl, and other articles of value.

-The historical church doors upon which Lather mailed his famous minety five theses at Witten-berg in 1517 are now to be seen at the chief entrance to the Chieff of St. Hartholomew at Herini. Wittenberg was bombarded during the Seven Years' War, and, tho church being atmost is celled with the ground, the doors were hadly damaged. They were however, patched up and restored to their places when the church was relimit, but as they suffered a good deal from the effects of the westlier, they were in time remayed for eafety to the Berlin Museum, where they remained until King Frederick William V. presented them to the Church of St. Bartholomew upon its completion. For the original doors, which are popularly known in Germany as the "Gates of the Reformation." known in Germany as the "Gates of the Reformation," new once of bronze engraved with Luther's theses have been animalitated at Wittenberg. These were given to the castle church in 1808 by King Prederick William PV., and are the florest things of their kind in Europe.

Pettit & Co. Manufacture all their clothing and guarantee it as represented. Wand 73 Bowery.—Adu.